THE ADVENT OF PEACE. GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT, OUR

EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT. The Inauguration Ceremontes-The Proce ston-Scenes in Washington-The 75,000 People Surrounding the Capitol - The Brief, Satisfactory Inaugural-The Congratulatory Telegrams from Europe-Re-joicing throughout the Civilized World. telal Despatches to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, March 4.—Gen. Grant is President, and Johnson has crept to the house of a friend. The day was sloppy and disagreeable. The rain began out 4 A. M., and the streets at noen were very muddy. The city was in a hum of excitement luring the night. The rush of visitors had been unprecedented. Thousands of strangers were housed in the hotels and private houses, and hundreds walked the streets during the early hours of morning, unable to find lodgings. The galleries of the Senate and House of Representatives were crowded luring the night sessions, and the dying hours of the Fortisth Congress were watched with eager interest.

THE GUARD OF HONOR. The first appearance of troops at hendquarters this morning was Company K, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, Gen. Grant's body guard, under command of Brevet Lient. Col. Mason. They were headed by their fine regimental band, and all well mounted and finely equipped. They drew up in line in front of headquarters shortly after half-past 9 o'clock. ORN. GRANT AT ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Gen. Grant arrived in his carriage—a fine open park phacton—at headquarters a few moments afterwards, accompanied by Gen. Rawlins, of his staff, and immediately proceeded to his office, the band discoursing lively muste on his arrival.

CABLE DESPATCH FROM THE BEILIN EXCHANGE.
Directly after Gen. Grant resched his headquar ters, the following cable telegram was placed in his

Dands:
To President Grant, Washington:
In Honor of the Man and the Day.—Three choers for the President. From the members of the Berlin Exchange.

Manch 4, 1869.

Gen. Grant was attired in citizen's dress. The members of his staff had all arrived in advance of him. Vice-President Colfax reached headquarters shortly after 10 o'clock, and went immediately to Gen. Grant's office, and after a cordial greeting with the President elect and the members of his staff, entered into conversation with the gentlemen present on ordinary topics.

THE SCRNE ON PENNSTLVANIA AVENUE. Notwithstanding the rain, the different companies began to move towards the spot where the procession was to form at 10 o'clock. Twenty-five thousylvania avenue alone, and three times as many proably on other streets. The colored Zonaves were among the first to move towards the White House, marching attracted much notice. pany of firty colored men, who walked all the way attracted a great deal of attention.

The spectators upon the streets grow more and more dense, crowding every nook and corner, perching upon sign-boards, filling windows and even house tops in the intensity of their anxiety to view the grand parade. The windows of every house along the route were alive with spectators, and the windows and portices of the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Bureau were packed and erammed to their utmost capacity.

THE PROCESSION FORMED. At precisely 11 o'clock the Marshals entered headguarters, and signs betokened that things were in diness to move. The troops were everywhere stationed at their proper posts, artillery posted, and APPRARANCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESI-

Gen. Grant, as calm and composed as ever in h Hie, came from his office, and entered his phacton, c sompanied by Gen. Rawlins, of his staff, attired in Major-General's uniform. Vice-President elect Colfax came next, and entered the next carriage, accom-panied by Admiral Bailey, of the navy, one of the committee. The members of the staff of the General came next and entered their carriages, together with the Committees of Congress and of the different organisations present.

A GLORIOUS SUNBURST-MARCH! At this moment, and just as the President elect was less dense, gave way for a few instants, and the sun burst forth in gradeur, invoking general exclamation For some minutes it continued to shine, and made a gorgeous picture of the starting of the procession As it moved off, the cavalry band struck gaily up, Hail to the Chief," and the scene became thorough ly brilliant. Just then the boom of the signal gun from Dupont's battery, stationed along Lafayette square, thundered forth the summons that the procession was on the move. Regular and other troops were drawn up along the square, and came to a pre-sent arms as the carriage containing the President sleet, with his head uncovered, drove slowly along.

THE AIR RENT WITH CHEERS-PANORAMIC VIEW. Immense cheers rent the air, and as the parade swept into line, the scene was of unparalleled decoll of the drums, and the brilliant uniforms of the troops, notwithstanding the clouds that hid the sun from view, gave a brilliancy to the scene that could sented a panoramic view that can hardly be appre elated by any description that could be given of it Fair women waved flace and handkerchiefs as the parade moved on. The mass on the sidewalks was immense. Shop windows had been divested of their wares to furnish accommodations for ladies to see the procession. Porticos and platforms were impro vised, and the whole scene was magnificent.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was composed of eight grand divisions. The first, under Col. George W ace, escorted the President elect and Vice-Presi dent elect, and was made up of regular troops, with five bonds, wearing imposing uniforms and equipments. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, and marine were also in line. Next came the division under command of Chief Deputy Marshal Col. Magruder, with five volunteer military organizations, among them the Washington Greys, the National Guards of Philadelphia, the Albany Burgesses Corps, with their imposing uniforms, the Baxter Fire Zouaves, Lancaster Fencibles, Eagle Zonaves of Buffalo, Lin coin and Butler Zouaves, the last two colored or-ganizations. The Third Division, under the com-mand of Gen. Gallatin Lawrence, was composed of prominent civil officers of the Government, foreign Ministers, Grant and Colfax Electors, officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, corporate authori-tics of this city and Georgetown, &c. The Fourth Division, Major-Gen. Howe commanding, was com posed of Republican political organizations of this place and elsewhere. The Fifth Division, Gen James Ekin commanding, was composed of Sail ors' and Soldiers' Union Grant and Colfax Clubs California Invincibles, and similar organizations. The others, under the command of Chief Deputy Marshals Wm. Dickson and J. C. Clary, were composed of the U. S. Fire Department and its visitors and the City of Waskington Fire Department and visitors. And in this manner the whole grand

cortige swept on to the Capitol. THE SCENU AT THE CAPITOL. While the procession was forming, and indeed before any but the earliest of the many organizations which were to take part in it had arrived at the va rious points of rendezvous, an immense crowd of pedestrians had pushed past the counter-current setting towards the White House, and made their way pearly to the entrance of the Capitol. Lines of sol diers and policemen, however, were stationed at considerable distances from the various doors and epproaches, and formed a berrier impassable to all except the comparatively few (about 2,000) whose offistal position or acquaintance with the dispensing powers had procured them tickets of admission

THE STAIRWAYS JAMMED WITH LADIES. Before 10 o'clock the corridors and stairways o the Schale wing were literally jammed with a bril-

of tadles; bright spring toilets indicated that they and toilets could afford.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

As the clock struck 10, the doors leading into the galleries were opened, and the twelve hundred seats were soon filled. Mrs. Grant, Jessie, U. S., Jr., Nellic, and Jennie occupied a position in front. On the bench behind this one sat Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. Matthews, and Miss Matthews, accompanied by a few of their intimate friends. All without the much coveted cards were rigidly excluded.

THE CRUSH-SCREAMS AND CONFESION. The crush at the eastern door of the Senate wing, through which only could admission to the Capitol be obtained, was fearful, and many ladies testified by their screams that they were frightened by the tro-mendous pressure. So great was their clatter that Senator Trumbuli finally got up and gave notice that the galleries would be cleared if the noise did not subside, and for a short time there was comparative stillness.

DISTINGUISHED GENERALS AND ADMIRALS. To the left of the centre alsie, and in the rear of the deaks of Senators, were seated a large number of the Department and Bureau officers, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, Ex-Governors of States, and many others, more or less distinguished. To the right of the same entrance were twenty or thirty of the most distinguished officers of the army and navy, prominent among them were noticed Gen. Sherman, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Gen. Hancock, and Gen. Terry, who sat next to each other; also Admiral Farragut and Admiral Golds-borough. Elsewhere on the floor were Gens. Meigs, Dyer, Butterfield, Sickles, O. O. Howard, and a large number of others, including all of Gen. Grant's staf., besides the various Senators elect, who naturally atracted much attention, particularly the Hon. D. D. Pratt, of Indians, whose giant size rendered him

conspicuous.
THE PATREE OF GEN. GRANT. There were pointed out many persons distinguished in literary, scientific, and commercial pursuits, and distinguished representatives of all the learned professious. Among them were ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, of New York ; ex-Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania; J. Lothrop Motley, A. T. Stewart, Bishop Ames, Bishop Simpson, the Rev. W. M. Punshon, of Eagland, and many others. The venerable Jesse Grant, the father of the President, also occupied a sent on the floor, and seemed to take, as was to be expected, a very lively interest in the scene and occasion.

HORACE GREELEY ASLEEP AGAIN. Jesse Grant attracted some attention, and was the subject of considerable remark. At opposite doors of the Chamber stood Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Church, and Mrs. Dr. Mary Waiker. Among the crowd of newspaper men in the reporters' gallery sat Horace Greeley, and Henry C. Bowen, of the Independent. Mr. Greeley slept sweetly during the inaugural ceremonies. THE DIPLOMATS REPRESENTED.

The diplomats, however, entered in a body, and attracted immediate attention by the splendor of their uniforms and by their dignified bearing. All the legations were represented, and the Ministers of the principal foreign nations were all present, except Baron Gerolt, of Prussia, who was detained at home by sickness. Among those present who were par-ticularly noticed, were Edward Thornton, Minister from Great Britain: Monsieur Berthemy, the French Minister: Chavalles Cerruti, Minister from Italy; and Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, who sat in the front line. Behind the Ministers and Charge de Affaires were a large number of the secretaries and attachés of the various legations, who were in many instances gorgeously attired.

AN IMPOSING SCENE. Soon afterwards a buzz of excitement called atten tion to the appearance at a side door of the President and Vice-President elect, who entered arm marm respectively, with Senators Cragin and Mc-Creery, the Committee appointed to escort them to the Chamber. Almost at the same moment, and before they reached the open space in front of the chair, the door at the main entrance was thrown open, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Chase, and clad in their robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber, and, walking in an imposing procession down the centre aisles, took the seats prepared for them in front of and facing the

ANDREW JOHNSON MISSING. Gen. Grant, meanwhile, had been conducted to a chair immediately in front of the Clerk's desk, and thousand curious eyes, whose gaze he seemed, to all appearance, neither to avoid nor to realize, but exhibited his usual self-possession and unassuming demennor. A seat to the left of that prepared for Gen. Grant was in readiness for President Johnson, but was not occupied; nor was the latter in the Capitol this morning, but signed the bills as they were sent to him at the White House.

INAUGURATION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT. The presiding officer having announced that all was now in readiness for the inauguration of the Vice-President elect, Mr. Colfax advanced up the steps of the rostrum, and facing the presiding officer, took the usual oath of office, which the latter administered. Turning to the Senate, Mr. Colfax then delivered the following address:

the following address:

"SENATORS: In entering upon the duties in this chamber, to the performance of which I have been called by the people of the United States, I realize fully the deflency as well as the responsibilities of the position. Presiding over a body whose members are in so large a degree my seniors in age, and not chosen by the body itself, I shall certainly need the assistance of your support and your generous forbearance and confidence. But, pledging to you all a faithful and inflexible impartially in the administration of your rules, and carn sily desiring to cooperate with you in making the deliberations in the Senate worthy, not only of its historical renown, but also of the States whose commissions you hold, I am now ready to take the oath of office required by law."

THE NEW SENATE. At the conclusion of the address the Senators elect came forward as their names were called, and took the Senatorial oath of office, which was administered by the newly inducted Vice-President. The organitation of the new Senate having been completed, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court, and the invited spectators would proceed to the east portico of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect. A procession was accordingly formed and the late occupants of the floor of the Senate proceeded to the

The immense crowd in the galleries at the same time made a rush, and the halls and corridors were for a few minutes in inextricable confusion. A few minutes after Gen. Grant had disappeared from the chamber, immense cheers from without announced his appearance on the platform, and almost immediately the thunder of cannon announced he had been sworn into office.

ACRES OF EXCITED HUMAN BRINGS. The grounds opposite and the streets adjoining were packed with human beings, some of whom were at least a quarter of a mile distant, watching the scene with intense interest. Men, women, and children were promiscuously crowded, many of hours. All around the Capitol were dense throngs The windows looking out upon the scene were of course all crowded. The pediment of the castern portico, the roofs of the extensive wings, the lower part of the dome, and other prominent points exhibited their clusters of spectators, and men and boys were seen in numbers perched upon the projecting imbs and clinging to the topmost boughs of trees in the opposite public square. The crowds elsewhere swayed to and fro, and several fleree disputes took place about conflicting claims to standing room ; but the policemen and guards, moving in all directions, succeeded in forcing due decorum, and no difficulty of a serious nature occurred, so far as is now

THE GRANT PANILY PARTY. Near Gen. Grant, and a little behind him. sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Casey, her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gen. Dent, and her children. Misses Jennie and Neilie, and Masters Fred and U.

THE OATH OF OFFICE. The shouts and burets of music from a doc bands, with which the appearance of the chief so

tors in the coning drama had been greeted, subsided anticipated a change in the weather, or at least were determined to honor and adorn the occasion by lending it all the grace and coloring which their presence neously, and the latter commenced in clear and solemn tones to recite the formula of the Presidenand became President of the United States for the next ensuing four years.

RINGING OF BELLS, AND BOAR OF CANNON the bells throughout the city began to ring, and Grant's voice was nearly drowned by the constant roar of smillery stationed near the Capitol. The reading of the inangural address occupied about 60 teen minutes, and its sentiments were frequently ap-

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: YOUR suffrages having elected me to the t./ce of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it reserves of my

it requires of me.

The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untransmelled. I bring to it a conscientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people.
On all leading questions agriating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. But all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval

I shall on all subjects have a policy to re commend, none to enforce against the will of the people. Laws are to govern all alike— those opposed to as well as those in favor of them. I know no method to secure the re-peal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a

great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years, which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these, it is desirable that they should be apthese, it is desirable that they should be appreciated calmly, without prejudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be attained. This requires security of person, property, and for religious and political opinion in every part of our common country, without segard to lead positions. try, without regard to local prejudice. All laws to secure this end will receive my best

efforts for their enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in secur ing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material de-triment to the debtor class or to the country

at large, must be provided for.

To protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtodness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public our public debt will be trusted in public places, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay. To this shall be added a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treesury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retremelyment in expenditures in every denart. retrenchment in expenditures in every depart-ment of government.

emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before, with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be twenty-five years hence, who can doubt the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay for uscless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us.

Ultimately it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access But that should only be when a dollar of ob-ligation to pay secures precisely the same

Sort of dollar in use now, and not before.

While the question of specie paymonts is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distantfuture; the nation should follow the same rule. A prestrate commerce is to be rebuilt, and all industries encouraged. De rebuilt, and all industries encouraged.

The young men of the country—those who form this age and must be rulers twenty-five years hence—have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection upon what will be our command ing influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to them-selves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in the common senti

How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payments resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and acquiesced in. A united determination to do is worth more than divided counsels upon the method of doing. Legislation on this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable but it will be when the civil law is more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeavor to execute all laws in good faith, to collect all revenues assessed, a have them properly disbursed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office only those who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires indi-

with nations as equitable law requires indi-viduals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized, or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

follow their precedent. The proper treatment of the original occu-pants of this land, the Indians, is one deserv-ing of careful consideration. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their ion, Christianization, and ultimate

citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to egitate the public, so long as a por-tion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the rati-fication of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.
In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance

one towards another throughout the land, and a determined effort on the part of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union; and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy consummation.

THE SCHNE DURING THE ADDRESS Gen. Gant's voice was not sudible except to persons on or near the frost of the platform; but at every pause the satisfaction manifested by those who were near at hand was responded to by obsers and

the points of the address were quietly circulated from month to month, and made the occasion for ap porters and correspondents were of course near at hand, and getting down the words of the address and tial oath of office, which Gen. Grant reverently took, | noting the various incidents of the scene; and Brady and his assistants on a high scaffolding which had been erected about fifty feet in front of the platform, and looked like a framework for digging Gen. Grant then stepped forward and began the su artesian well, were from time to time manipulating tellvery of his inaugural address. At this moment their cameras and making an imperishable record of

the scene. LITTLE NELLIE CREATES A SENSATION. During the delivery of the address, little Nellie Grant was lifted over the shoulders of the intermo diate spectators and set down by the side of her plauded by Senators, members of the House, and others fortunate enough to find places upon the platform.

GEN. GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

father, where she stood some time unseen and unnothers fortunate enough to find places upon the platform.

GEN. GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. many expressions of pleasure and admiration.
CLOSE OF THE CEREMONIES.

At the conclusion of the address, the President was warmly congratulated by his friends, and soon after left in his carriage for the White House. The procession reformed and took up its line of march in the same direction, and the Senate having re-turned to their chamber, the crowd dispersed, and the inauguration ceremonies were brought to a successful and satisfactory conclusion.

GRANT AT THE WHITE ROUSE. After the delievery of the address, Gen. Grant was riven to the White House. He was met at the door by Gen. Schoffeld, Secretary of War, who had been left by Mr. Johnson in charge of the Executive office. Vice-President Colfax also accompanied President Grant to the Executive Mansion. The members of the staff of Gen. Grant were all present. An im mense multitude bad congregated outside of the gates of the Executive Mapalon, in the belief that there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon.

DEPARTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON Ex-President Johnson left the White House soon. All the members of his Cabinet accompanied him except Gen. Schoffeld. As Mr. Johnson passed without the door, he said to Secretary Welles, "I foncy I can already smell the fresh mountain air of Tennessee." Mr. Johnson's movements excited no periosity, and he dropped into obiivion as a pig of lead would drop into the Pacific ocean.

A QUIET SMORE. On reaching the White House, Gen. Grant, with a number of intimate friends and acquaintances, in cluding Vice-President Colfax, proceeded to the Executive office, and had a quiet smoke. It is un derstood that the eights were a present from Gen. Dulce, the Captain-General of Cuba. They were made from tobacco grown on the Yvallero estate, pear Havana.

COUNT BISMARCK'S CONGRATULATIONS. Upon their entrance to the office the following despatch was handed to President Grant :

BERLIN, March 4.—President General Grant, White House, Washington, D. C.: My cordial congratulations on this solemn day. BISMARCK.

WHAT HAPPENED APTER THE CIGAR.

General Grant did not dine at the White House His phacton remained at the door and conveyed him me again after the quiet discussion of a cigar. Before the arrival of the Presidential porty, and after Mr. Johnson had left the office, the seene appeared quite deserted. None of the bustle and activity of quite descried. None of the bustle and activity of anxious visitors which had characterized the sur-roundings for so long past were vietble. The clerks and secretaries were all gone. A solitary messenger kept guard over the President's office, and a stillness pervaded the entire building.

ACCIDENT TO GEN. GRANT'S PATHER. President Grant's father met with a severe acci dent to-day. He became separated from the Presi dent's party while on the platform, after the inauguration, and accosting Mr. Driggs, ex-member of Congress from Michigan, asked him to conduct him out of the Capitol, saying that when he reached the grounds all would be right. Mr. Driggs replied that the would accompany him, and proceeded to conduct him out of the Rotunda and through a private way on the country now with ten States still in poverty from the effects of the war, but soon to his arm from the cf. Mr. Grant withdrew he would accompany him, and proceeded to conduct his arm from that of Mr. Drigges, and reached it forth as if to guide himself by the side of the wall down the stairs. Just at this time he made a mis-step, and tell backward down eight or ten of the stone steps, striking his head against them and badly injuring his right hip, and sustaining other damage, but breaking no boncs. Mr. Driggs, with assist ance, carried him to a private room and then engaged a carriage and conveyed Mr Grant to President Grant's private residence. He arrived there before Mrs. Grant and her children returned from the Capitol. They had, they said, looked all round for Mr. Grant, but somehow in the crowd missed him. Mr. Driggs was luformed there was no need to send for a physician, as there wa

SALUTES IN HONOR OF THE EVENT. Salutes were fired and the national colors were displayed in Concord and Dover, N. H., Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. INAUGURATION DAY AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB

The Club House of the Union League was brillisativ illuminated last evening, in honor of the inauguration of President Grant. Its front, on Mad-son avenue, was decorated with flags and gas jets, and the interior was ablaze with lights. A band i the theatre filed the house at intervals with enlivening music. During the evening the Club House wa visited by an unusually large number of members. At noon, thirty-eight guns were fired in the park opposite, announcing the coming of the new Presi-

SOUTH CAROLINA COLORED MEN REJOICING Charleston, S. C., March 4.—Inauguration day was celebrated to-day by a parade and target practice by the colored military companies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT DISPLAY IN NEW ORLEANS. The day was celebrated by a parade of the New Orleans fire department. The display was very fine. The entire department were in the procession.

THE EUSE FROM WASHINGTON. Ohe hundred car loads of passengers left northward to-night, and there seems to be no diminution at the hotels here. It is estimated by railroad men that 12,000 passengers were brought in by the Balti-more and Ohio Raifroad in the last twenty-four hours, and not a single accident has occurred on rail or in the city to-day.

THE INAUGURATION FALL.

The new wing of the Treasury Department was elegantly arranged for the non-official festivi-ties. The various rooms appropriated for this perpose were handsomely decorated with portraits, ags, and evergreens. The crowds were immense, and rendered locomotion at times difficult. There were many elegant toilets, and not a few distinguished gentlemen were in the assemblage.

At half-past 10 o'clock President Grant and wife,

Vice-President Colfax and wife, and the latters immediate relatives, entered the building and were conducted to the private room set spart for them by he Committee. They were accompanied by invited friends, and the diplomatic corps composed a part of this company.

A dense crowd passed toward the door, and when the distinguished party came out, followed them to an upper room designated for the reception. There the President and Vice-President and their wives received the congratulations of their friends, as well as those who were merely attracted by curiosity. The Committee on Dancing prepared a programme for that purpose.
There was an abandance of music, but very little dancing, owing to the want of room. There was no dancing, owing to the want of room. There was no comfort anywhere in the building, and many were glad to escape from the pressure.

At midnight hundreds are leaving without seeing the President, and the corridors are thinning somewhat, but dust powdered upon marble floors and set sfloat by heated air, makes them intolerable, and many laddes fainted away.

BILLS POCERTED BY MR. JOHNSON.

following anned bills were pocketed by the

President;
The set reorganizing the judicial system, the set for reducing the navy and marine cores, for set for the security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, Mr. Schenck's bill for strengthening the public credit, he resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lead 1,000 stand of arms and equipments to vixing military organizations that take part in the operanosis of inauturation, the set granting permission to build a bridge-over the Willamston.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. GEN. GRANT STILL RELICENT AND THE CABINET A SECRET.

Washburne Does Not Know, and if He Doesn't Who Does t-Boutwell and Wil-son Endonbtedly in-The Pennsylvanians all at Sea-Grinnell to be Collector of New York-Frank E. Howe, Naval Officer.

Washington, March 4.—Grant is President and till his Cablact is unknown to all but himself. R. B. Washburne, in whom all recognize Gen. Grant's and even he does not know, and all pumping him was in vain, for he freely admitted that while he knew of some who would not go in, he did not know who would. Beyond Boutwell and J. F. Wilson, for the Treasury and Interior Departments, there are nearly as many opinions as men upon other positions. The Penasylvanians are all at sea. The minority think that Galusha A. Grow's name will go before the Senate to-day. The majority of the Pennsylvanians very positively nesert, to-night, that Gen. Grant's officer from Pennsylvania will not be from Philadelplas, and will not be a politician. This would ru'e out both ex-Governor Poliock and ex-Speaker Grow.

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER'S SLATE. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Put It down as certain that Moses H. Grinnell will be Collector. From all I can learn be will be the only New Yorker who will have a place among the Federal offices in the city, except, perhaps, the Post Office. Col. Frank Howe has been on the slate for Naval Officer, but it is generally believed that Gen. Rawlins will be named for the place. He can have it if he desires it.

The candidates for Surveyor are legion, and principally from the Interior of the State. Fenton's considerably bothered in regard to the applicants. With one or two exceptions every one of them were his advocates in the Sepatorial fight. It is generally supposed he will give the cold shoulder to Ben Field,
A. M. Clapp, and others, and make fight for Merritt, lds late Quartermaster General. It is understood that Conkling will press Congressman Laffin for the Surveyorship. Rufus Andrews is making some headway. The fight for Surveyor promises to be a very

The first appointment that Gov. Grant made was clerk to Mr. Washburne and the Committee on Com-merce, to be one of his private Secretaries at the

White House.
THE FIRST RESIGNATION. Commissioner Rollins resigned this afternoon, sending in his resignation to Gen. Grant. Mr. Rollins, as your readers know, is not a part of the Johnsoligitation of Cougress, in spite of Andrew Johnson. He desired to resign a year ago.

THE FIRST DISMISSAL.
Binckley, the so-called Solicitor of Internal Revenue, is to be removed this week. He has done nothing but draw his salary for some months. SECRETARY STANTON UNABLE TO TAKE OFFICE.

Secretary Stanton is suffering from an affection of his thront, and has been very ill for some time, but WHAT IS TO BECOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON?

The Mempate Part is of the opinion that Andrew Johnson stands no chance whatever of being choses Governor of Tennessee or United States Sunator. CHANGES IN THE ARMY. It is believed that several important military changes will be ordered during the present week. Autonic others, it is stated that Gett. Terry will re-leve Gen. Meade in command of Atlanta, Georgia.

OTHER NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. COVODE TO BE SEATED IN THE NEW HOUSE. Mr. Woodward's resolution to place the name of H. D. Poster upon the roll from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, is to be amended when it comes up system, where the organisation of the House to-morrow, and the name of the Hou. John Covode be inserted, making Poster the contestant. Foster was in the House to-day and sat by Mesers. Wood and Woodward.

VARIETIES. The Supreme Court of the United States took Mr. E. M. C. Greene, Pension Agent at Phila-delphis, tendered his resignation this morning to President Johnson.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION New American Consul-General. HAVANA, March 4.—Mr. H. C. Hall, late Consu Matanzas, to-day assumed the duties of Consul-General of the Utited States at Havana. The additional duties recently imposed on exporproduce over \$3,000 extra revenue daily.

THE NORTH GERMAN DIET.

Pacific Address of the King of Prussin. MERLIN, March 4.—The sessions of the Palent of North Germany began here yesterday. Filliam, as urual, opened the proceedings wiscoch. He said that the first duty of the North speech. He said that the first duty of the North German Confederation was to maintain peace and friend ly relations with the other powers of the earth. The result of the Conference recently held at Paris of the Eastern question, demonstrated a general desire for peace. The King closed his speech with the following words: "A nation saving its strength, and having the will to respect the independence of other and maintain its own, can surely count on peace, as foreign powers will not molest it, and the domestic encairs of order are poweriess to trouble it."

Framing the New Government-Charges against the Republican Party.

against the Republican Party.

Madrin, March 4.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday a Commission composed of fifteen members was nominated to prepare the draft of a Constitution, define the rights and liberties of citizens, and submit a form of government. Schor Sayosta, Minister of the Interior, made a statement in regard to the recent disorders in Barcelons, and charged that they were instigated by members of the Republican party.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

The Greenwich Street Shanghacing Gang Kidnep a Tradesman.
In October last, a respectable and well-to-de groceryman, of Gregory and Henderson streets, business, and, not having returned home in due time. it was supposed that he had been foully dealt with.
The fact that he had some money favored this belief, and accordingly considerable sums were offered for the recovery of his body. No traces of the young man were discovered until yesterday, when he returned to his home, and told a story of hair breadth 'scapes and adventures in flood and field. After lawing transacted his business in New York he was met in Liberty street by two of the Greenwich street eathers' shanklassing outlaws, one of whom knecked him down. On returning to consciousness stillwell found himself on hoard a ship in a tropical climate, and was obliged to do seaman's work. During the voyage a storm arose; he assisted at the pumps, but with all their efforts they were unable to save the slaking ship. The vessel went down and he saved himself on a spar, from which he was rescued by a vessel bound to Baltimore. He sarrived in Jersey safe, and the words "to let," which had been posted outside his little store, was taken down. turned to bis home, and told a story of hair breadth

Swindling by Telegraph. In the Stroudsburg (Penn.) Court of Sessions, Mr. Wm. S. Rocs has been saed by a Dr. Reeves Jackson, who had sold him petroleum stock at \$5.59 per share. Mr. Rees had received a telegram purporting to be from his cousin, Dr. Wm. Strond, advising him to buy the stock, and he had bought of Dr. Jackson, paying \$69 down, and giving his note for \$2.25. He subsequently learned that the telegraphic despatch was a inryery, and that the stock which he had bought was worthless. Therefore he refused to may his note, and hence the suit.

THE ELEVENTH STREET HENCOOP. - About tw west corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street. The interior of this new structure is conveniently arranged for the purposes for which it is designed. Exteriorly it is something notoworthy. It reminds one far more forcibly of a costly brick hen-house or livery stable than of anything class; or linagine a brick garden wall of the usual height, with windows in it, and a clumay French roof upon it, garaished with trimmings of freestone, and you have the duplicate of this srehitectural curiosity. It can safely be said that the Commissioners have contrived the most astonishing nondescript in architecture to be found in this city. Somebody may yot mistake it for the public hasaile aspins.

OUSTING MILLIONAIRE SQUATTERS.

Fight Years' Contest with Vanderbilt and Law-The New Jersey Transportation Company's Thoft-Interesting Meeting of the Chumber of Commerce.

Mr. William E. Dodge presided at the meeting of the Chamber yesterday afternoon, and Mr. George Opdyke, for the Executive Committee, presented resolutions recommending the withdrawal of the Chamber of Commerce from the National Board of Trade. Mr. Frederick A. Conkitog favored a withdrawal from the national body because it was proand reffroads and reclaim swamps, but sise guarantee the payment of twenty four millions of dollars of the bonds of Western and Southwestern States with interest. The levees of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and other rivers have been built and kept in repair hitherto by the owners of the adjoining had, and the work has been well done. Mr. Opdyke's resolution was tabled.

Mr. George W. Bunt called the attention of the Chamber to a bill before the Committee on Commerce of the Legislature making some changes in she pilot and harbor laws of this State and city, and to a bill before Congress for the improvement or harbors, and asked for some action of the Chamber thereon. Mr. Blunt presented drawings of the North and East River streets, to show how much city property has been for years, and is to-day, occupled by squatters along the water front, from The wealthy corporation, the New Jersey Transportation Company, occupies forty feet in width of West street, but does not pay a cent for the privilege. The Harbor Commissioners want additional power from the Legislature to drive these squatters off, as well as authority to improve our wharves and plers and river streets. They have driven off two such pirati-cal intruders—Law and Vanderbilt; but it had taken them eight years to drive out the former, and three years to get rid of the latter.

Action deferred.

Mr. Dow called the Chamber's attention to the Mr. How called the Chamber's attention to the steady encroachments upon our harbor of the débris carried down by the Rudson River, which he showed by extracts from Professor Bache's latest report had brought the Sandy Hook bar a mile and a half nearer within the past century, and is encroaching at the rapid rate of 1-16th of a mile annually. He also read from communications of Messrs, McElroy and Brady, engineers of this city, setting forth this alarming fact, and saying that ten years hence vessels drawing more than 16 feet of water cannot enter by way of Sandy Hook. The channel of the East River is at the same time becoming deeper and narrower, and the current swifter. Mr. Dow therefore asked for the adoption of a resolution requesting the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to order the necessary investigations to be made, and to report the result.

Mr. Blunt opposed the resolution, unless the names of Gen. Humphreys and Gen. Newton could be in serted as Commissioners to make the survey. He denied that the Sandy Hook bar had made such encroachments as the above, and said that within two years past his pilots had brought in vessels drawing 20.2 feet of water, and furthermore that they ar ready any day to bring in vessels drawing 30 feet. A petition was read from the lately organized Sea men's Association, asking for the official signature

of the officers of the Chamber to it. It asks the Legislature to grant the Association \$30,000 from the excise fund, to establish a home and reading room for seamen, on condition that a similar sum shall be raised by subscription. Granted.

Gov. Hoffman is at the Clarendon. The Board of Health gas incestigation was con-The yacht Henrietta arrived yesterday, after a stormy passage from Key West, by way of Charleston.

Jettings About Town.

A torpedo explosion, from the careless hand-has of fulminating powder, damaged 23 Dey street to the extent of \$500. The ball in the French Theatre last evening was largely attended, and in every way a triumph in the annals of terpsichore. Flags were displayed on all the public build-ings in the city, yesterday, and even the Democrats were in the best possible humor.

were in the best possible humor.

The expenses attending one of the cases of contested seats in the Assembly, that of Decker versus Hawkins, will approximate to \$7,000.

Deputy Marshal F. A. Thompson received a pardon yesteriay afternoon from Mr. Johnson, for Garness C. Baker of the Tradosmen's Bank.

The Republican General Committee resolved that they are heartly glad that the party styled the Johnson party has gone out.

Yesterday morning the Public School in Forty-second street, near Third avenue, was set on fire by a defective flue. No accident to the children. William Saunders, laborer, of 239 East Forty-fourth street, while digging out a cellar at 757 Third wenne, was killed by the caving in of the embank-ment.

Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.'s sale of the effects of Mr. E. Leutze, the artist, was largely at tended last evening. The sale is to be continued to

night.

Coroner Keenan beld an inquest, yesterday, at 08 Stanton street, over the body of Heary Kaiser, a gardener, uged 40 yesrs, who committed suicide by hunging.

The Assembly Committee on Bailroads met yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and summoned Commodore Vanderbilt to appear before them to-day.

The New York steamers have not yet been sold, as west expected, and continue to run as usual. The Bristol line will resume its trips at the end of this month.

A careless truck driver (No. 1,197) almost drove his horse and truck through car 33 of the Broadway and Seventh avenue Railroad, in Church street, near Barclay, creating consternation among the passengers. The car had one side ripped up. An inauguration prayer meeting was held yesterday in the Reformed Church in Fifth avenue, corner of Tweaty-minth street. Frayers were offered for the peaceful administration of President Grant, and carnest exhortations were also given by Drs. Hutton, Adams, and others. The attendance was

Sparks from the Telegraph.

Maine retains capital punishment. Henry Ward Beecher has had a call from the Prespyterious of Montreal.

Many of the best English speaking Canadisas are reparing to emigrate to the United States. The fifth annual exhibition of the New England outry Club is open in Boston. On Wednesday night a snow storm at St. Hyac covered the rails ay frack to the depth of ten feet. Quebec train could not get through. A resolution has received its first reading in the South Carolina Legislature for the ratification of the constitutional amen mount constitutional amen ment.

Frank P. Hardy, of Concord, N. H., was mortally wounded during the firing of a salute in honor of the inauguration.

At the caucus of the Republicans of Augusta, Me., last evening, the Hon. Samuel Titcomb was nominated for Mayor.

for Mayor.

An extra train passing Cold Spring, on Wednesday high, ran into a horse and wagon at that station. The horse was instantly killed.

Returns from all the towns in Dutchess county give the Republicans one majority in the Board, which is a hepublican gains.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lefevre, of Detroit, died last evening, aged 63 years. He was a native of Belgiam, and ordained tithiop in 1841.

Gov. Randolph's recommendation abolishing transit duties in New Jersey, became a law yesterday, and New Jersey is again one of the United States.

Patrick McQuane, who murderously assaulted his Patrick McQuane, who murderously assaulted his wife in Fitchburgs on Monday, was arrosted at Groton Jucction, and taken to Fitchburgh yesterday. The wo-man, though still alive, cannot survive.

A prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Mos's Christian Association, was held in Indianapoles yesterday, from 1s to 1 o'clock, invoking divine bless-ings on the Incoming Administration, all Christian de-nominations uniting.

officers of the State were renominated.

The Poughkeepsie way freight and passenger train, yesterday after toon, ran against: a rock on the track a mine and a half south of Poughkeepsie. All the steps of the cars were torn away, and a passenger car was thrown from the track. Nobody hurt.

The contest for the Mayoralty of Charleston between Clarke, the Republican incumbent, and Pillabery, the Republican claimant, is near its culmination. Pribliotry had tharks a greated yesterday on a charge of minicineanor in retaining possession of his office.

An officer camed Whittaker, of the Piffy-third Regiment, was shot on the Quebec Skating Ruck on Wednesday ingid, by a young lad named Challoner, for an alloyed issuit to the lad's sister. Two shots were freed; one took effect in Whittaker's head. He cannot recover.

FIFTH AVENUE GAMESTERS.

\$1,300 GAME OF POKER IN THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

se Money not Pald, and a Suit to Recover it-A Spicy Case for the Courts.

If the exterior features of the Manhattan Club

House, on Fifth Avenue, indicate harmony, there are many scenes enacted within its walls which are anything but harmonious. It has a number of maganything but harmonious. It has a number of miffeent pariors; each are highly filled with the joung bloods and the old millionaires, who delight in whiling away their time in their own peculiar way. There is, for example, one room where the wealthy visitors talk almost exclusively about that noble animal the horse, in his capacity as a candidate for honors on a race-course. In another room politics is the theme, and in others games of chance are sometimes quietly played—we said sometimes, because there are remarkable exceptions to the rule, one of which we will proceed to record.

THE TWO PLATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI GAME. It appears that a short time ago two members of the Club were anxious to pass the evening in the most social manner by testing each other's skill, and the game they selected was not the one usually known by "Now you see it, and now you don't," but one which every aristocratic member of this most aristocratic Club ostensibly regards as exceedthe gentlemen who played this game are very wealthy, but the one who scon is regarded generally as a good, whole-souled fellow, and one whose word is as good as his bond—in fact, a man who is the very pink of honor. His opponent is regarded as an aristocrat so impressed with his own greatness as te exclude the merits of all others from his considerain the Clab, having the reputation of being too pretentious and overbearing to secure the friendside and esteem of the other members. \$1,300 LOST-A BOW AND A LAWSCIT.

The second of the players just mentioned was, # appears, exceedingly unlucky on the night of the gentlemen's trial of skill at cards; and whether he had the money in his possession or not, he declined to pay it when the winner demanded it. Then there was a fearful row in the peaceful halls of the club house which may be imagined, but not described. The winner "dunned" the loser repeatedly to obtain the amount, but he invariably refused; and at last, finding entreatics and remonstrances uscless, he took the necessary steps to recover the money in the courts, and the case, it is said, will come before the courts for examination. The complainant expresses his determination to recover the money on e point of honor and square dealing. It is said that the defence of the loser of the games is that an asso-clate of his in the game is equally hable with himself, if he is liable at all.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Workingmen's Societies will see Whether or the Common Council will Sustain Employers Against their Employees.

The stair builders met last night, and a committee from Typographical Union No. 6 appeared be

fore them, with resolutions asking for their approved of the printers' strike. These resolutions deof the printers' strike. These resolutions domand from the Common Council the withdrawal of the municipal printing from Mosera. Jones & Rogers, and Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, those firms refusing to accede to the Union's domands. Mr. Stone and Mr. Troup presented the position of the Union, and the latter said that his Committee had pushed through into the chambers of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, and placing the resolutions in the hands of the Presidents of thech bodies, had demanded their presentation and that taking of the yeas and nays thereon. These resolutions were tabled, and the Committee have since been informed that that is the end of them. The Committee have also been informed that every member of both Boards of Aldermen receives a per centage from the printing given to the firms named, and that is to therefore morally improbable that the City Government will withers the section of the control of the council ment will withdraw the printing. Mr. Troup shorted his fellow-workingmen to come out from both political parties, and show these men in effect that they misrepresent the working people of this city. The big arm and hammer on the posters the day be fore election will no longer take with the work ingmen. The Typographical Union, numbertal will put on the stump to expose evtricksters whenever they appear again for the au frage of working men. These resolutions have been unanimously approved by every trade Union to which they have been presented. The types have already spent \$11,000 on this strike, without asking already spent \$11,000 on this strike, without asking ald from any other organization, and there is still \$60,000 in the treesary of their National Union, which the President of that body has placed at the disposal of No. 6. There are 120 local unions in the national body. The resolutions were unanimous

Another Approval of the Printers' Action.
Bricklayers' Union No. 2 met last night, and elected President, R. Mathews; Vice-President, R. Wilson; Recording Secretary, James Murphy Flanacial Secretary, Jno. Donovan; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas J. Walsh; Sergeant-at-Arma, James O'Brien; all of whom were duly installed by Mr. Thomas Smith. Messrs. Silrk and Eagan, of Typos No. 6, made earmest speeches in favor of the resolution that has been adopted by the Typographical Union in relation to the Alderman and Assistant Aldermen. In concluding, they said that the Union would surely come out seccessful. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the bricklayers.

Reports from plantations in Middle and South-western Georgia represent that extraordinary ac-tivity is prevailing. Every hand is employed and paid liberal wages. Every acre will be planted which can be properly tended. A Macon paper say that 10,000 more hands could now obbin employ-ment in the black beit of Georgia, but they are ac-where to be found.

Other Labor Movements. The German Photographers celebrated their The Clothing Cutters met last evening and adopted the Printers' resolution.

Cooper Union No. 6 met last evening, J. Cul-len in the chair. The Grand Union ordered a tax of flay cents to be levied to support the strike in Odell's shop.

Billy cents to belevied to support the strike in Odell' shop.

The Third Union Building Lot Society med hat evening and discussed the propriety of having the choice of lots decided by ballot instead of by action, the drawer to pay two and a half per ceal on every \$1,000 lot disposed of.

The Bricklayera last night elected J. A. Taylon President; Jos. Paxton, Vice-President; G. W. Yiscent, Recording Secretary; P. Fagan, Financial Secretary; J. Motzer, Treasurer; J. Core, Sergeant-Sarms, and a board of trustees and delegaise to the Workingmen's Union. The treasurer was also actionized to pay the society's assessment to the Star Trades Association.

Mr. Henry Siebert, who, by a resolution of the Pisuo Manufacturers' Association, was refused employment in any shop in the city because he was President of the journeymen's society by virtue of a resolution of the workingmen, and was in the chair at the Society's meeting last evening.

Will Somebody Pay This Greece?

Will Somebody Pay This Greece?

A poor woman, only a few days a mother, was arrested in Jersey City, last evening, on complaint of Michael Griffin, grocer, for having obtained \$10 worth of goods under false pretences. Her name is Mangaret Gillicce. A few days ago she bought the greeceries of Griffin, under the promise that her husband would pay, adding that if he refused to do so an has some money in bank, sufficient to most domands. This grocer did not then inquire into the truthfulness of the story; but, on learning that the husband hand enough to meet demands, and that there was no money in bank, Griffin applied to Justice Corrigan for a warrant of arrest against the woman, and she was locked up in prison, though all the time a fitter subject for the hospital.

ALBANY, March 4.—Near Lounox, Muss.; als morning the passenger train going North was thrown from the track by a broken rail precipitating a passenger car down an embankmont, and seriously in paring twelve persons and more or less injuring all the passenger car from the control of the paring twelve persons and more or less injuring all the passengers.